

Two Leaders of Cuban Invasion Among 10 Captives to Testify

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Prisoners in Court-Martial Verify Recorded Confessions Implicating Central Intelligence Agency.

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(AP)—Ten prisoners called from among their fellows yesterday by the Havana court-martial trying invasion captives include two top leaders among survivors of the ill-fated attack.

Manuel Artime, a former lieutenant in Prime Minister Fidel Castro's rebel army, headed the forces which went ashore at Cuba's Bay of Pigs last April 17. He was captured May 3.

Ulises Carbo, a Havana newspaper editor before Castro took over, was one of the 10 prisoners allowed to come to the United States last July to try to negotiate a swap of tractors for the captives.

Carbo's wife, in exile in Miami, has said the feeling among refugees is that the invasion leaders may be condemned to death.

Negotiations Failed.

"I'm so concerned and upset I can't think straight," she said.

The tractor negotiations failed and Carbo and seven others kept their word to return to their Havana prison. Two other members of the delegation stay in the United States, saying Carbo had reneged on the trade deal.

The Cuban radio said Artime and eight others confessed that they were guilty of participating in the invasion and said the undertaking was organized

by the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The other eight were listed by the radio as Santiago Omar, Lincoln Yabur, Rodolfo Diaz Hernandez, Pedro de Armas, Jorge Alonso Pujol, Pablo Organavilla, Jose Martinez Suarez and the Rev. Firmin Asia Polo, identified as one of the invasion chaplains.

Confessions Recorded.

The radio said the confessions made by the men were recorded on tape shortly after the captures and were played back at the trial to be verified by the prisoners.

Among the prisoners named by name was Carbo. The broadcast said the newspaper man verified a confession in which he said that the invaders were trained at a Guatemalan base with participation of the United States and taken to Giron Beach, the site of the invasion.

The plan, Carbo was quoted as saying, was to establish a beachhead to make possible the later "direct armed intervention of the United States."

The radio quoted Organavilla as saying that the first airplanes which supported the invasion came from Nicaragua and later flights originated from "military bases established in Florida."

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